

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS SILAS GALWAY 2023

Steve Allen and Cliona Murphy

Part I: “Beyond the San Patricios: The Irish and Mexico, 1821-1921” “Daniel O’Connell’s Mexico and Mexico’s Daniel O’Connell: Cross-Atlantic Imaginings”

This presentation investigates Daniel O’Connell’s use of Mexico to bridge the gap between Catholicism and Abolitionism in the Anglophone world, as well as Mexican political Catholics ‘use’ of O’Connell to critique Liberalism and the British Empire. Throughout the 1830s and 1840s, O’Connell positively portrayed both Mexico for its gradual banning of slavery from 1824 to 1837 and for its unsuccessful fight against slave-holding Texas rebels. In the process, he placed heaps of praise on Antonio López de Santa Anna, despite the Mexican leader’s lack of commitment to liberal ideology and his dictatorial tendencies. O’Connell’s praise for Mexico did not gain much traction within the Anglophone Abolitionist movement, especially after the British banning of slavery in the 1830s, but this did not deter him from publicly exalting Mexico as an Abolitionist example and condemning Texas until his death. On the other hand, Mexican political Catholics ignored O’Connell’s commitment to liberalism and secularism, and valorized the Irish lawyer for his victories and struggles against the Protestant British, including the successful Catholic Emancipation of 1829 and the unsuccessful Repeal campaign of the 1840s. Relying on O’Connell’s personal correspondence and speeches, as well as Irish, Irish-American, and Mexican newspapers, this presentation highlights, to use terminology from Clifford Geertz, that Mexico was a story Daniel O’Connell told about himself and that Daniel O’Connell was a story that Mexican political Catholics told about themselves.

Santiago Arango, John Barimo, Evan Boyle, Cristina Bendek, Juan Carlos Cueva, Cliona Maher, Bernard McCaul, Ger Mullally, Fiona Nic Dhonnacha, Camilo Younes

Local Actions for the Sustainability Development Goals (SDGs): An Irish-Colombian engaged research cooperation experience.

The proposed panel will share learnings and foster discussion on SILAS proposed themes Conflicts and Resolutions, Identity and Belonging and Environmental transformations. The EU-LAC Foundation, Universidad Nacional de Colombia (UNAL) and University College Cork, Ireland (UCC) brought community engaged research to support Sustainable Rural Development in Colombia. Local Actions for the Sustainability Development Goals (SDGs) Sustainability Seminars were held at UNAL Campuses Caribe, Amazonas and Bogota in November 2022. UNAL and UCC have been sharing best practices in embedding Sustainability into Higher Education since 2015 and have co-organised workshops, annually, since 2017, in both Colombia and Ireland. In 2022, together, they co-organised an event with the EU-LAC Foundation (EU-LAC) on issues of relevance to the bi-regional association and aimed at contributing to the Foundation’s mandate in the priority area of Sustainable Development and Climate Change. Other key partners joined forces to enrich the event, including leading Irish Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) in the LAC region, GOAL Global, the Embassy of Ireland in Colombia, Research Centres CEMarin, UPB, ERI and MAREI, and international organisations TRAJECTS, OBREAL Global, and ASCUN. See website: Seminar: Local Actions for the Sustainability Development Goals – CEMarin University communities, local partner

organisations, students, and staff from Colombia, and Ireland gathered in UNAL's Caribe, Bogota and Amazonas Campuses for workshops and an innovation challenge to apply SDGs to community- university partnerships. EU and LAC Region partners and the public also joined virtually. Workshops on community engagement and SDG toolkits were led by academics from UCC and UNAL and hybrid sessions were also held at the Bogota Campus with workshops on Marine Protected Areas, Community Engagement – Cooperation and technologies exchange for climate change mitigation, Internationalisation opportunities through Erasmus +, and Green Campus Initiatives. An open call attracted and funded 20 postgraduate students, young researchers, and community leaders from throughout Colombia and the Caribbean to join a Hackathon on Climate Change and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by proposing innovative projects to solve pressing issues in Caribbean Islands on one of 4 themes: Energy Transition, Waste Management, Fresh Water Conservation & Food Security. The Caribbean Island of San Andres was chosen as a case study to explore Sustainability and Climate Change in a very apt scenario of high vulnerability with challenges related to the Caribbean region but also globally. The participation and enthusiasm of local community leaders and projects was outstanding and enriching to frame the local contexts and apply the learnings from the workshops to local pressing issues related to the chosen topics of the Hackathon, food security, fresh-water protection, waste management and energy transitions. A local community farmer, Farouk; a plastics recycling project Eco Islas SAI; local artisans and Raisal community members; and two local celebrities, a writer, Cristina Bendek, and a singer, Zambo, both with community initiatives, also joined forces and shared their projects and visions. A keynote was delivered by LAC Director of a leading international humanitarian NGO, GOAL, on inspiring stories of resilience from the blue economy in the Caribbean and Colombia.

Roberto Arancibia Clavel

Irlanda y el Libertador de Chile Bernardo O'Higgins.

Se trata de describir el sólido apoyo recibido por Bernardo O'Higgins de los irlandeses a través de su vida, lo que influyó que en su acción política, Irlanda siempre estuviera presente. Se describirán las vicisitudes de los irlandeses que llegaron a Chile y que apoyaron al prócer partiendo por su padre Ambrosio y un importante círculo de amigos en Inglaterra, España, Argentina, Perú y Chile . Se mostrará el espíritu emprendedor que los irlandeses contagiaron a Bernardo y las similitudes que este descubrió entre ambas sociedades. Para ello se cuenta con el acceso al Archivo de Bernardo O'Higgins de más de treinta tomos donde Irlanda figura en reiteradas oportunidades y variadas publicaciones. Especial mención merecerá el coronel Juan Mackenna O'Reilly, irlandés que sirvió en Chile quien fuera el mentor militar de Bernardo y la vida de su padre Ambrosio que alcanzó el alto cargo de virrey del Perú dejando su impronta irlandesa tanto en Chile como en ese país. El objetivo del trabajo es demostrar la influencia de Irlanda especialmente en Chile y como Bernardo O'Higgins fue uno de sus grandes precursores.

Collin Bonnell

Colonists in Exile: The Lynches of Galway in the West Indies

Historians have noted Ireland's unusual position in the early modern Atlantic as a country which was itself subjected to imperial rule but also played an active role in Britain's imperial expansion overseas.¹ While many scholars have explored Irish Protestants' role in this system, wealthy

Catholics also participated, becoming active colonists in order to maintain their position despite increasing formal exclusion from Ireland's political and economic establishment. This paper will explore one family of Catholic merchants, the Lynches of Galway, whose active involvement in the colonization of the Caribbean raises questions about Irish Catholics' position within the British Empire. Galway's Catholics secured the right to remain within the city and retain many of their estates outside it under their surrender to the Cromwellians, and actually expanded their landholdings during the Transplantation.² The Galway Corporation nonetheless excluded Catholics from 1655 in violation of the surrender, and the city's trading sector entered a period of sustained decline, such that many of its Catholic dynasties relocated elsewhere in Europe and the Atlantic world by 1700.³ Many members of the Lynch family made this move abroad, developing ties to London merchant houses, owning plantations throughout the Lesser Antilles, and operating a merchant house in Barbados with the Blakes, another Galway family which became involved in the British West Indies.⁴ By exploring the Lynches' activities in the Caribbean, this paper will complicate traditional understandings of Irish Catholic experiences after the Cromwellian and Restoration Settlements, and elucidate the ways in which oppression operates as a chain process.

Margaret Brehony, Giselle González García, Cris Sanchez González
Cuba Ireland Digital Archive: Re-collect, Visualise and Re-contextualise

This digital archive project brings together collections of sources to do with Irish migration and settlement in the Spanish colony of Cuba between 1720 and 1900. The digitised documents are extracted from dispersed archival holdings in Cuba, Ireland, Spain, the UK and the US. They include records of Cuban colonial administrative sources; notary public records; and Catholic church records; consular correspondence of Spain, the US and Britain; and a collection of letters from the Historical Library of the Society of Friends. The global geographical reach of the historical records links Ireland to the Americas, Europe and Africa.

Irish settlement in Cuba represents a cross-section of Irish colonial society from peripatetic migrant labourers and their families, shoemakers and washerwomen, to wealthy propertied Catholic land-owning stock who became plantation owners and held high-ranking positions at the centre of colonial power.

Building this archive, ethical and technical concerns are part of the methodology used in the collection of records that are rooted in a colonial past with colonial ideologies embedded in the creation of these original sources. This recontextualization and preservation of historical sources enables analysis through a "decolonised digital humanities" and a critique of epistemic violence and knowledge production. The panel will discuss the methods used in selecting documents for digitisation; creating a database; OmekaS content management platform; and tools that analyse and visibilise under-represented and previously obscured voices and networks.

Gera Burton
Finding Common Cause: Ireland, Puerto Rico, and the Campaign for Liberation

In the wake of Spain's 1898 defeat by the United States, Puerto Rico lost one colonizer to be replaced by another, as the U.S. invaded the island. In the years following the 1916 Rising in Dublin, Puerto Ricans found common cause with Ireland's protracted cause for self-determination. Among the earliest and most ardent supporters of Irish independence was Puerto Rican scholar, soldier and statesman, Pedro Albizu Campos, the last American liberator. As key figures in the Irish Republican movement traversed the United States to garner international recognition of the new Republic and financial subscriptions for government bonds, their efforts had a profound impact on Albizu Campos and his followers.

This presentation examines the influence of Ireland's campaign for independence on Puerto Rican struggles for self-determination and highlights the early role of Pedro Albizu Campos in the success of Ireland's campaign for recognition of the Irish Republic.

Teresa Caneda

Reimagining Itineraries of Colonial Vulnerability Across the Atlantic

Midway through Cuba's first war of Independence (1868-1878), James J. O'Kelly (1843-1916), a war correspondent for the New York Herald and a close ally of James Stewart Parnell (1846-1891), the Irish politician who led the fight for Home Rule in the 1880s, brought the Cuban fight for freedom to world attention. O'Kelly, who had been in Cuba in 1873 sent by the New York Herald, wrote a travel book based on his adventures on the island upon his return to New York. His sympathetic portrayal of Cuban insurgency against the Spanish colonial domination eventually led to an enduring popularity among Cubans. In 1964, for example, the Cuban writer Edmundo Desnoes invokes O'Kelly as an Irishman who had supported the cause of a free Cuba in his own prologue to the Cuban edition of Joyce's *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*. In the context of these meaningful connections which emerge when one explores the inter-textual negotiations between genres (history and fiction) and territories (Cuba and Ireland) the paper will discuss the Cuban intellectuals' concern with Ireland in the post-revolutionary years. As will be argued, the portrait of Irishness which Cuba has favoured to this day is informed by translation choices that reinforce the exchange of ideas of (colonial) vulnerability and imaginaries of (revolutionary) resistance between the two island nations.

Roberto Javier Cortés Cancino

La literatura sociohistórica relativa al desarrollo de los Estados de bienestar en Europa y en América Latina plantea que las regiones tradicionalmente católicas poseen una trayectoria histórica próxima en el desarrollo de las instituciones de cuidados orientados hacia las infancias. En concreto, nos referimos al peso de la caridad de inspiración católica en el proceso de desarrollo histórico de la dimensión social del Estado. En efecto, en Chile, la reciente crisis de los cuidados dirigidos hacia las infancias vulneradas en sus derechos inició una examinación al rol de los Estados latinoamericanos y de las instituciones civiles confesionales en el resguardo los derechos de la niñez bajo su responsabilidad. En este contexto, la ponencia posee el objetivo de reflexionar, desde una perspectiva historiográfica comparada, sobre la realidad histórica de ambas regiones, a partir de los informes gubernamentales y no gubernamentales generados en Chile e Irlanda. Consideramos que el ensayo heurístico comparativo es pertinente, pues el proceso de desarrollo particular del Estado de bienestar de cada país podría determinar las diferencias entre las políticas de protección a las infancias. Así, a

diferencia del caso irlandés en que las políticas se abordan desde un paradigma de desarrollo social, en el caso chileno la excesiva judicialización del sistema de protección a las infancias responde a una herencia anquilosada de la Dictadura militar, que generó un sistema que ensambló la actividad filantrópica con un régimen punitivo-judicial. Así, se ha generado un dique para la expansión del Estado social, manteniéndose una perspectiva subsidiaria del Estado

María Eugenia Cruset, Laura Izarra, Maria Graciela Eliggi, Dermot Keogh
“The role of The Southern Cross in Irish Latin American Studies: Digitalizing archives.”

Why is it important to digitalize TSC archives? Justin Harman will introduce the discussion by referring to the relevance of this project to the priorities set out in the Irish Government’s current strategy on relations with Latin America and the Caribbean, including regarding the promotion of Irish Studies in the region. Two examples will be presented by the panelists: first, the construction of an Argentine identity (“argentinidad”) by the Irish community through the celebrations of national dates, including St. Patrick’s, from the perspective of The Southern Cross. Secondly, the invaluable social, economic, literary and commercial repository which reveals the process of modernization of Argentine cities and border countries from a contrapuntal worldview. Finally, as the digitalization of the newspaper will widen the scope of research, the open access of its data will preserve the historical hiberno-argentine memory and build up a Latin American knowledge exchange. To conclude, the mediator will outline the challenges faced to date in encouraging official-level interest and support in Ireland and in Argentina and in securing concrete assistance for the project.

Mónica Cuello, Andrea Fuanna, Pamela Vietri

This work is part of the research project “Anglophony in the Río de la Plata: intercultural spaces and expressions within the society”, Universidad Nacional de Lanús (UNLa). This paper is based on the concepts of cultural configuration proposed by several authors and considers the role of Anglophony and translation in our Río de la Plata context. The concept of cultural configuration can be defined as a space composed by the articulation of possibility fields, an interrelation logic among its parts, and shared symbolic connections (verbal, sound and visual languages), power and historicity inequalities (Grimson, 2014). By means of this concept the author seeks to highlight the heterogeneity and situatedness which cause this to manifest in a particular and unique way. In a cultural configuration, conflicts unfold in a language which can be identified by the different actors.

According to Graham-Yooll in *The Forgotten Colony* (1999), Anglo-argentine or “Southamericana” literature presents its first manifestations in the XIX century. Among them we can mention the works of Cunninghame Graham (1852-1936) *Facón Grande and Facón Chico*, Hudson’s (1841-1922) *Idle Days in Patagonia*, Guedalla’s (1899-1944) *Argentine Tango*, Durrell’s (1925-1995) *The Whispering Land*, and Mykes’ (1912-1987) *A Tango Solo Across South America*. These works contrast more recent expressions in electronic publications or blogs, such as *Buenos Aires Review*, a bilingual digital magazine; *Tenso Diagonal*, a trilingual digital magazine of theory, critique and creation regarding border literatures, cultures and communities; or *Odisea*, a trilingual digital magazine regarding migratory studies by Instituto de

Investigaciones Gino Germani. We aim to compare and contrast the intercultural manifestations previously mentioned and analyse how they show Anglophony, the role translation has, and, based on this analysis, define the intercultural configuration they originate from.

María Eugenia Cruset

Tribunales e Irlandeses en Argentina: Víctimas y Victimarios. (1853-1900)

Los procesos migratorios implican siempre un re-imaginarse y un re-construirse. Los sujetos diáspóricos son una mezcla de lo que eran- o fueron sus ancestros-, con lo que son – o son los demás habitantes del nuevo país-. Esto es particularmente cierto para aquellos irlandeses e irlandesas que cruzaron el Atlántico para asentarse en el sur de América a mediados del siglo XIX. Ellos llegaron a la Confederación Argentina, un país complejo y dividido, que se convertirá en un Estado-nación moderno a partir de la constitución de 1853. Esta carta magna, que es republicana y federal, establece la división de tres poderes: Ejecutivo, Legislativo y Judicial. La relación de este último poder y los Hiberno-argentinos es lo que trabajaremos en esta ponencia. A través de Camila O’Gorman, la familia Dillon y Feliciano Kelly (todos de algún modo relacionados con el partido de San Miguel del Monte y la frontera con el indio que era el río Salado), los veremos como víctimas, victimarios e instrumentos de este poder judicial de la nación.

Macarena Danitza Dehnhardt Amengual

Con la crisis sanitaria de COVID-19, han sido prominentes los temas sanitarios, aunque en la Agenda para el Desarrollo Sostenible 2030, la Salud ya aparecía como uno de sus Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS). En relación con la migración, se establece como meta de los ODS lograr cobertura sanitaria universal y políticas de salud inclusivas, reconociéndose como obstáculos las barreras comunicativas surgidas con los migrantes. Por tanto, consideramos relevante estudiar las respuestas a dichos obstáculos, durante el periodo de pandemia, en Irlanda y Chile. En ambos casos, se generaron iniciativas para superar las barreras lingüísticas cuando migrantes y profesionales de salud no hablan una misma lengua. En Chile, estas surgen especialmente con los haitianos (3º grupo más numeroso de migrantes), cuya lengua es el criollo haitiano. En Irlanda, hasta el 2016, el 12,8% de los migrantes no hablaban inglés. Nos preguntaremos: ¿qué similitudes y diferencias existen entre los sistemas sanitarios chilenos e irlandés frente a las necesidades comunicativas con los migrantes, en el contexto del COVID-19? Nos enfocaremos en los agentes de superación de barreras comunicativas (ASBC), intermediadores de la interacción entre usuarios y profesionales (los community interpreters en Irlanda o los facilitadores lingüísticos en Chile). Presentaremos un estudio cualitativo, con documentos gubernamentales irlandeses y chilenos. Además, analizaremos entrevistas semi-estructuradas a los actores que participan de la comunicación con ASBC en Chile. Finalmente, reflexionaremos sobre cómo las iniciativas de comunicación en ambos contextos pueden nutrirse entre ellas, en miras de una propuesta para alcanzar las metas de la ONU.

Felix Flores Varona

The Reception of Thomas Moore in Cuba

Even though several studies have been conducted on the international reception of the Irish poet and composer Thomas Moore (1779-1852), especially his *Irish Melodies*, most of the endeavours mainly target either Europe or North America. The present paper aims to fill one of the gaps in the studies of the influential role played by the multitalented author in the Latin American region, specifically in Cuba, where he attained as immense as unknown fortunes in the nineteenth century despite the Spanish linguistic environment of the Caribbean Island. In order to characterise the reception of Moore in Cuba and determine its main features, the author addresses the sociohistorical factors that conditioned and favoured the phenomenon as well as the influence of the Irish poet on Cuban writers whose perception of Moore and his work is delineated by means of the analysis of relevant texts. The assessment also reveals the most outstanding receptors and the way they contributed to the retransmission of Moore's oeuvre. Attention is also paid to the abundant number of translations triggered by the reception, a trend comprising both prose and poetry and extending all throughout the Romantic period in Cuba. The conclusion is reached that the Cuban reception of Moore was as significant as that of other British authors such as Lord Byron and Sir Walter Scott.

Yairen Jerez Columbié

An Atlantic eco-poetics of relations: Latin American and Caribbean Studies in support of the decolonisation of interdisciplinary environmental research in Ireland

Although the Arts and the Humanities are vital for connecting diverse types of knowledge and supporting inclusion and epistemological nuance in interdisciplinary research, Humanities experts and creative practitioners still occupy a marginal position within environmental studies. This is one of the consequences of most funding bodies' focus on technical solutions to environmental challenges, which translates in both insufficient funding for Humanities-led environmental research and limited academic posts for Eco-Humanities experts. In this light, I will discuss the vital role of relational Latin American and Caribbean Studies in addressing the climate crisis. I will highlight through specific examples how studying the arts, philosophies and experiential knowledge of vulnerable communities can contribute to decolonise research practices and understandings of the environment while co-developing more ethical alternatives. Drawing upon Édouard Glissant's (1997) ideas on the Caribbean's poetics of relations, I propose to consider an eco-poetics of relations to connect and replicate the creative forms of environmental knowledge emerging from Latin America, the Caribbean and Ireland. This paper is an invitation to explore how the Eco-Humanities can integrate perspectives and methodologies from intercultural communication, intersectional ecofeminism, postcolonial studies, decolonial practice, and other (post-) humanistic approaches into interdisciplinary and cross-cultural projects. Finding avenues to a greater presence of these perspectives in environmental studies is also important for creating a more favourable framework for Humanities-led environmental research.

Viviana Keegan

A "wholesome and genuinely national Irish literature" for Irish Catholics in Buenos Aires (1890-1910)

After the Great Hunger Ireland witnessed the development of a strong publishing activity that aimed at providing religious and national reading material for the Catholic Irish in the island and its numerous emigrants around the world. For selling and exporting purposes leading publishers like J. Duffy and Gill & Son divided their production into categories: anthologies of poems, texts on the history of Ireland and Catholicism, texts on philosophy and theology, Irish political and revolutionary speeches, biographical texts, collections of traditional Irish songs, stories and novels by Irish authors, and devotional texts. Thus, the exports sent to the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, and surprisingly, to Argentina, were very similar. The advertisements in the American, Australian and New Zealand Irish Catholic newspapers, as well as in the Irish-Argentine *The Southern Cross*, reflected a range of Irish authors that were part of the developing nationalist canon, well-known in Ireland and in the diaspora. We will comment on the Irish Catholic reading material sold in Buenos Aires by two bookstores: Librería Jacobsen and Our Boys Irish Bookstore, both of which advertised in *The Southern Cross*. The works included established authors like the revolutionary John Mitchel, the brothers John and Michael Banim, William Carleton, Gerald Griffin, the priest and poet Charles Patrick Meehan, Charles Joseph Kickham, the Liberator Daniel O'Connell, the poet James Clarence Mangan, and popular Rosa Mulholland and Thomas Moore.

Cara Levey, Ceire Broderick, Nuala Finnegan, Dr Carlos Garrido Castellano
Critical Epistemologies Across Borders (CEAB): Cuts and Connections between Latin America and Ireland

Brexit has deepened debates on constitutional issues in Northern Ireland prompting renewed conversations on the future of North-South relationships. Women need to be at the centre of constitutional discussions in order to assess what any form of constitutional change will do for women and, importantly, what it will do to women, and particularly marginalised women. Much can be learnt from engaging in productive comparison and conversation with gender and issues of democracy, citizenship and borders in Latin America. This panel focuses on the HEA funded project *Critical Epistemologies Across Borders (CEAB)* – led by Prof Nuala Finnegan (UCC) and Prof Fidelma Ashe (UU) – which brings together grassroots women on the island of Ireland from different backgrounds and cultural traditions in spaces that promote inclusive and safe forms of dialogue. Our panel reflects on the project's novel combination of conflict mediation methods and Latin American grassroots feminist epistemologies, specifically the workshops facilitated and led by Prof Nuala Finnegan and project researchers, Dr Céire Broderick, Dr Carlos Garrido Castellano and Dr Cara Levey. The workshops, held during Spring/Summer 2023 involve the participation of approximately 16 grassroots women groups/NGOs (approximately 160 women) in on-going constitutional discussions. We consider the way in which these workshops provide cross-community, cross-border and co-created spaces to enable women to develop and share critical, multi-layered and diverse epistemologies on the gender implications of shifts in the island's constitutional relationships, whilst acknowledging the empirical and theoretical challenges to emerge from our research. In doing so we interrogate how art can help enable new understandings of identity to emerge, drawing on global case studies around borders and conflict that involve the US-Mexico border, post-dictatorship Argentina and Chile, and the Caribbean.

Laura McAtackney
Re-situating the historic Irish in the Caribbean: insights from the Danish colonies

While it is well known that the Irish were significant contributors, as well as victims of, British colonialism in the Caribbean, the extent of their interests extends to other empires in that sea. One of the least studied experiences of the historic Irish in the Caribbean was in the Danish West Indies, especially St Croix. While the island was held by the Danes from 1733 to 1917 it was through the inclusion of Irish planters from Montserrat that the colonial model was introduced and shaped the colonial experience of the island. Irish planters, especially the Tuite family, brought with them a British model of plantation, many Irish family and friends, and they were central to the establishment of the Catholic church as one of the official religions on the island. This paper will highlight the historic role of the Irish in the Danish West Indies and especially will use the disciplinary lenses of archaeology and heritage to discuss the enduring materialities of those historic links and their reverberations in terms of identity and heritage provision today. Some of the aspects that will be discussed: structural legacies in the form of hundreds of enduring plantation sites that still dominate the island's geography, the focus on St Patrick's day as a commemorative event and the ongoing provision of the Catholic church to the island's schooling.

Gabriela McEvoy

El caso de Henry Hilton Leigh: Cuando la leyenda sirve para interpretar la otredad

Henry Hilton Leigh (1832-1911) fue un inmigrante irlandés que se estableció en el departamento de Piura (Perú) a mediados del siglo diecinueve. Como muchos migrantes irlandeses, Leigh dejó la isla huyendo del hambre y de la muerte en la etapa de la Gran Hambruna (1845-1852). Una vez establecido en el Perú, se convirtió en un prominente terrateniente y fue pionero de las plantaciones algodonerías en el norte de este país. La imagen de migrante europeo y poseedor de una gran fortuna creó desconfianza entre los nativos, lo cual dio origen a leyendas alrededor de su fortuna, asociándolo, en gran parte, con prácticas diabólicas. De tal manera, se construyó el concepto de la Otredad del migrante irlandés, con elementos de la cultura mitológica peruana. Este trabajo analiza el cuento "El pacto de Mr. Leigh" del escritor peruano Genaro Maza Vera con el propósito de explorar la manera cómo se entremezcla la realidad con la ficción como una forma de interpretar el éxito económico del inmigrante irlandés. Aunque Mr. Leigh es visto, por muchos, como el símbolo de rags to riches en la etapa del expansionismo capitalista, para los nativos, Mr. Leigh fue un migrante con actitudes neocolonialistas cuyo propósito fue obtener los recursos naturales del Perú para beneficio personal.

Jenny Murphy

El traductor de la vuelta al mundo del aviador Zanni (1922- 1924)

La biografía de Patricio Daniel Murphy (Córdoba, 1888 - Londres, 1963) es el eje central de mi investigación. Periodista, traductor y parte del equipo logístico de la gesta del aviador Pedro Zanni quien fuera uno de los pioneros de la aviación argentina, competidor de la primera vuelta al mundo en aeroplano (1922 -1924) en la que marcó un récord. Finalizada la gran aventura que lo llevó a viajar por varios continentes, siguió radicado en Londres trabajando en medios gráficos y en la radio. A partir de relatos familiares, la búsqueda en diarios de la época y en publicaciones especializadas, me propongo seguir su actividad privada y profesional para recomponer su historia. A través de su biografía podré iluminar a la diáspora irlandesa en la ciudad de Córdoba

(Argentina), casi desconocida y muy poco estudiada; al mismo tiempo, ahondaré en la vida de un hiberno argentino cuya trayectoria merece ser conocida tanto en Argentina como en Irlanda por haber dejado huella en ambos lados del Atlántico.

Hope Noonan Stoner

“And I am Not There!”: Reimagining Diasporic National Identity in the Modernist Poetry of Lola Ridge and Julia de Burgos

This presentation focuses on the diasporic political poetry of modernist writers Irish-American Lola Ridge (1873-1941) and Puerto Rican Julia de Burgos (1914-1953), specifically Ridge’s poems, “The Tidings,” a diasporic imagining of the 1916 Rising, and “Incompatibility,” regarding the neo-colonial relationship between the Irish Free State and the United Kingdom, and de Burgos’s poem “Puerto Rico is in You,” an assertion of transnational, diasporic support of Puerto Rican independence. This paper explores one aspect of a larger study enacting a bilingual (Spanish and English) comparative analysis of Ridge’s and de Burgos’s poetry to discover the nature of a complex transnational modernist literary tradition connecting these poets. Thus, this research makes an important contribution to the decentring of modernist studies, still an overwhelmingly Eurocentric and monolingual field of scholarship.

Ridge’s and de Burgos’s political prose writing contextualizes my analysis and comparison of these poems. Primarily involved in the American anarchist and socialist movements, Ridge also kept abreast of nationalist developments in her Irish birthplace and was intimately involved in New York City’s Irish expatriate literary and political communities. Similarly, De Burgos exhibited a lifelong commitment to Puerto Rican independence, increasingly advocating a socialist-nationalist approach in the 1930s and 1940s through her writing for New York-based Spanish language periodical *Pueblos Hispanos*.

Overall, my political contextualization of “The Tidings,” “Incompatibility” and “Puerto Rico is in You” highlight how Ridge and de Burgos used both their poetry and political activities to reimagine the role of diasporas in constructing transnational Irish and Puerto Rican identities at a formative political time for both nations.

Dunyér Pérez Roque

Irish influences in the Cuban revolutionary thought of the 19th century.

Since the 16th century, European individuals or their descendants have arrived in Cuba from Ireland, Great Britain, the Thirteen Colonies (later the United States of America), and Caribbean islands (such as Monserrate) who were inserted into the social life of Cuba. Beyond the migratory phenomenon itself, this community of Anglo-Saxon origins stood out, in addition to its spirit of enterprise, for having an impact on socio-political and revolutionary thought in Cuba, basically during the 19th century. The liberal ideas that they promulgated, readapted to the insular context, found a suitable space in the backward colonial society of the time, injecting a breath of hope and that a new, independent and sovereign republic was necessary, without metropolitan ties. Our politicians, intellectuals, pedagogues, philosophers and others assimilated this current and reworked it in the Cuban reality, turning it into a weapon of struggle. By sharing struggles and hopes, Irish and Cubans found common philosophical aspects in the socio-political spectrum of the moment: yearning for independence, domination by a foreign power and the

armed path as the only solution to find freedom. These aspects contributed to the consolidation of nationalist positions, antecedents present in the fathers of the Cuban nation.

Maria Veronica Repetti and Paula Ortiz

Los estudios irlandeses en el contexto hispanohablante: la lengua y la traducción como vehículos de la memoria

El área de los denominados Irish Studies o estudios irlandeses ha experimentado un gran crecimiento en los últimos años a nivel global y, en particular, en aquellos países destinatarios de la diáspora. La Argentina presenta la particularidad de haber sido el país de habla no inglesa en recibir la mayor cantidad de migrantes irlandeses, cuyos descendientes, aún hoy, portan con orgullo el legado de sus antecesores. Sin embargo, muchos de estos descendientes encuentran en la lengua inglesa un obstáculo para acceder a los estudios irlandeses, que en su mayoría se difunden en dicha lengua. En este trabajo, se abordará la importancia de promover la traducción al español de obras y bibliografía académica relacionada a los estudios irlandeses y de generar, desde el Cono Sur, nuevas propuestas académicas que promuevan la producción original en lengua española, la difusión de materiales en ese idioma y, sobre todo, nuevas traducciones que brinden una mayor accesibilidad a los estudios Irlandeses.

Jeremías Daniel Rodríguez

Irlanda y la prensa entrerriana. La huelga de hambre de Bobby Sands en las páginas de El Diario de Paraná (1981).

En 1981, diez prisioneros encarcelados en el pabellón H de la prisión de Maze, ubicada en Belfast, Irlanda del Norte, iniciaron una huelga de hambre reclamando por el estatus político de los reclusos. Entre los prisioneros se encontraba Robert Gerard Sands (popularmente conocido como Bobby Sands), líder del IRA, quien falleció por inanición luego de 66 días de huelga. Este acontecimiento significó un punto de inflexión en el desarrollo de los conflictos que tenían lugar en el norte de Irlanda. Y su repercusión a nivel mundial alcanzó tal magnitud que incluso la prensa entrerriana se hizo eco de este suceso. El objetivo de este trabajo es analizar la representación de este caso en el periódico El Diario de la ciudad de Paraná, provincia de Entre Ríos - uno de los matutinos de mayor circulación a nivel local y regional - y su recepción por la sociedad paranaense en un singular contexto nacional caracterizado, en materia de política exterior, por la tensión de las relaciones anglo-argentinas entorno a la reivindicación de la soberanía sobre las Islas Malvinas.